# HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

# Governor General's

# BODY GUARD.

See page 60

W. J. Macdonell Esq
With the compliments of
George T. Denison

Heydon Villa
1st August 1876.

# HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

# GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

# HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

# Governor-General's Body Guard,

AND

## ITS STANDING ORDERS.

BY

CAPT. FREDERICK C. DENISON,

COMMANDING GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

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*Printed for the use of the Corps.*

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Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.
1876.

# PREFACE.

SOME fifty-five years have elapsed since the Governor-General's Body Guard was first organized under the name of the West York Cavalry. During that time the corps has been out on active service in several important periods of Canadian history. All the original officers are dead, and many of the facts and incidents of the early history of the corps are already lost or forgotten. Feeling this, I have endeavoured, at the request of my comrades, to gather together all the information I could obtain as to the organization and services of the troop, both from the official records, and from the personal recollections of the surviving officers. In the following pages will be found the result of my labours, which I have published in this form for the use and information of the members and ex-members of the corps.

The standing orders I have compiled from the orders of several regular cavalry regiments, and have adapted them to the use of the Body Guard, and published them in connection with the Historical Record, to which, I feel, they will serve as a useful appendix.

FRED. C. DENISON.

RUSHOLME,
TORONTO, 29th March, 1876.

# HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

# Governor General's Body-Guard.

## CHAPTER I.

### THE WAR OF 1812 TO THE REBELLION OF 1837.

SOME time before the War of 1812 a Militia Law had been passed and a military organization of the population had been effected upon the basis of compulsory service of all the inhabitants of Upper Canada capable of bearing arms. The country was divided into regimental districts, and officers were appointed to command the militia in the different divisions. This organization of itself would have been of little avail, unless followed up by a certain amount of drill and instruction to both officers and men. To provide this to a certain extent, and to ensure a nucleus of drilled men in the least burdensome way to the people, a system was adopted of drilling two companies in each battalion, called the flank companies, and of filling these by volunteers where practicable, and completing the quota by the ballot where such a measure was

required. These flank companies were the first to march to the frontier on the declaration of war, those from Toronto, called "The York Volunteers," doing good service at Detroit, Queenston Heights and other fields. The flank companies, supported by the militia generally, and by a few auxiliary troops of cavalry organized by the British Government for the war, formed the main force of the Canadian Militia.

On the conclusion of the war the flank companies were disbanded, and the old organization in regimental divisions was retained; and in order to have a quota of cavalry engrafted on the system, it was arranged in 1822 in some districts to organize troops of cavalry to be attached to the infantry battalions, and to be under the command of the Lieut.-Colonels of them. In that year, therefore, Col. Chewett, who was in command of the 1st West York Regiment of Militia, being desirous of organizing a troop of cavalry in connection with his battalion, applied to Captain George T. Denison, of Bellevue, Toronto, then commanding a company in the 1st West York, who took upon himself the duty of raising one.

Captain Denison had served throughout the war of 1812 with much credit, and was considered the most available officer to undertake the duty, particularly as he was a good horseman, well acquainted with the farming community, and of an impetuous and energetic temperament. He selected Mr. Aaron Silverthorn, a farmer who lived in the neighbourhood of Toronto, as his lieutenant. Mr. Silverthorn had fought under General Brock

and had done good service during the whole continuance of hostilities, and was well qualified by his intelligence and energy for the position. Mr. Charles Richardson was appointed cornet.

Cornet Richardson, after serving some years in the troop, moved to the old town of Niagara, where he practised law for many years as a barrister.

In arranging the uniform of the new troop, it so chanced that a master-tailor of Her Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, named Wedge, had just about that time left the regiment, and emigrated to York (now Toronto), where he had opened a tailoring establishment. This was too good an opportunity to be lost. Captain Denison at once decided upon adopting the 13th Light Dragoons as a model. The tailor was employed to make the necessary uniforms for officers and men, and in a short time the troop was fully supplied. From that accidental cause, the blue and buff uniform of the 13th Hussars became in time the uniform of the great body of cavalry of the Dominion of Canada. When the 13th Light Dragoons were changed to the 13th Hussars, the corps of cavalry in this country followed the change, and in the Fenian troubles, when that splendid regiment was sent to Canada, they found the Canadian cavalry dressed in their own familiar uniform.

The troop was drilled from time to time for many years, always being complimented for their spirited and patriotic conduct in going to so great an outlay and giving up so much time to drill without the slightest

remuneration; and they were repeatedly promised by the Government that swords and pistols would be issued to them. So the troop went on for years, uniformed at their own cost, and drilling in field movements, without arms, until the rebellion of 1837 broke out.

When the remains of General Brock were removed to the Queenston Heights, Captain Denison did not neglect being present on the occasion to pay his last respects to the relics of that gallant officer. The *York Observer* of the 18th Oct., 1824, in describing the re-interment on the 13th of the same month, says: "We had the melancholy pleasure of attending, on Wednesday last, the removal of the mortal remains of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock and those of his deceased aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel McDonell, from Fort George to the monument at Queenston Heights. The day was remarkably fine. The persons who attended to pay this last tribute of respect to their memories were highly respectable and numerous. There could not be less than 10,000 persons present," &c., &c. The paper then goes on to give the order in which the procession was formed up; following that of the "Officers of the West York Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bakie," appears the name of "Captain Denison, of the York Dragoons."

In later years, when the new monument to General Brock was inaugurated, the troop was present on the occasion.

During the years from 1822 to 1837, the uniform of the corps was in the old style—a blue coatee, with buff

facings over the breast, thickly laced with silver for the officers, and laced also on the sleeves and back; the shako was of bearskin, of helmet shape, but with a plume of red and white feathers standing erect up the side; the overalls had a double white stripe down the outside; a girdle or sash was also worn.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE REBELLION OF 1837 AND 1838.

ON the breaking out of the rebellion a great change took place in the way in which the troop was treated by the Government. The corps was at once placed on full pay and taken into the service of the British Government. Arms (including flint-lock carbines) and accoutrements were supplied. The troop was given the honorary designation of the "Queen's Light Dragoons," and for six months it was on active service performing despatch duty and co-operating with Her Majesty's regular forces.

During this period the officers were Major George T. Denison (of Bellevue), in command; his eldest son, Richard Lippincott Denison, was lieutenant; and Mr. Perine Lawrence, a member of an old U. E. Loyalist family, was cornet. Captain Button, at the commencement of the rebellion, came down to Toronto with some twenty men, and he and his party were attached to the Queen's Light Dragoons, and placed under Major Denison's command during the time they were on active service, rendering him valuable assistance. The troop was retained on full pay by the Imperial Government for six months, drawing during that period the same pay and allowance as the regular cavalry, the captain being

allowed three horses and the subalterns two each. It was relieved from active service in the month of June, 1838. Shortly afterwards Major Denison (of Bellevue) was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 1st West York Battalion, and Lieutenant Richard L. Denison was promoted to the captaincy.

On the 31st October, 1838, the Queen's Light Dragoons were again placed on active service, under the command of Captain R. L. Denison, his brother, George T. Denison (of Rusholme), and Edwin C. Fisher, being his lieutenant and cornet respectively. The corps took its turn of work, performing the usual patrols, despatch and garrison duty. Among the old orders in the Troop Orderly-book we find the following, of the 16th November, 1838, copied from the Garrison Order-book :—

"Militia General Order, No. 2.

"A sergeant, corporal and fifteen men of troop of cavalry "commanded by Captain Denison will be sent to take picquet "at the turnpike on Yonge Street ; during the night they are "to patrol eastward to the Don and westward to the Conces- "sion Road west of Spadina Avenue.

"By order, &c."

Immediately after their recall to active duty, a Cavalry School was organized at Niagara in connection with the "King's Dragoon Guards" stationed at that post, under the command of Captain Martin. The Queen's Light Dragoons, as well as all other troops lying west of Cobourg, were ordered to furnish an officer and some men

to proceed to the School for instruction in cavalry drill, and particularly in the interior economy of a regiment, as most of the troops knew little or nothing of that most important part of the discipline of a corps. The following is a copy of the order issued :—

"Toronto, December 16th, 1838.

"District General Order.

"No. 1. Captain Martin, commanding the squadron of "King's Dragoon Guards at Fort George, having handsomely "proposed to give instruction in the movements to such non-"commissioned officers and others of the Militia Dragoons "as might be ordered to attend him for that purpose, His Ex-"cellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Major-General Com-"manding directs that a sergeant, corporal and private "from each troop of cavalry and volunteer dragoons "at Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Districts, with their "horses, be immediately sent to Fort George for the purpose "stated, where they are to remain under instruction for a "fortnight after their arrival, or even three weeks should "Captain Martin think it necessary, and then return with-"out further orders to their respective troops. Captain "Martin will be so kind as to make a report of the proficiency "of the non-commissioned officers and privates, as well as of "the capabilities of their horses, to Colonel Foster, as Adju-"tant-General, for the information of His Excellency Sir "George Arthur. One officer of each troop is also recom-"mended to avail himself of so favourable an opportunity of "obtaining instruction in his cavalry duties.

"By Command,

(Signed) "C. Foster."

Lieutenant George T. Denison (of Rusholme) with Ser-

geant Coates (a discharged non-commissioned officer from the 7th Dragoon Guards), Corporal Rutledge, Private Samuel Beatty, and Trumpeter Eneas Bell, who had been the bugler to General Sir Isaac Brock on the day of that gallant officer's death at the battle of Queenston Heights, were detailed by the officer commanding to attend the school.

Lieutenant Denison and detachment returned to duty after putting in their full course of instruction. The Queen's Light Dragoons and Captain McGrath's troop of cavalry performed alternately the despatch duty between the Villages of Cobourg and Oakville, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles, in pursuance of the following orders :—

"COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
"November 24th, 1838.

"The despatch duty will be taken by the troop of Militia "Cavalry commanded by Captain Denison on and after Mon- "day, the 26th instant, until further orders.

(Signed) "J. S. MACAULEY,
"*Colonel Commandant.*"

"COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
"Toronto, 31st December, 1838.

"No. 2. Captain Denison's troop of Militia Cavalry will "furnish the men for orderly duty for the month of January."

"No. 3. Major McGrath's troop of Militia Cavalry will "furnish the men for despatch duty for the month of Jan- "uary.

"By Command."

In the months of January and February this troop escorted His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to and from the Executive Council Chamber.

On the 31st May, 1839, the Queen's Light Dragoons were again reduced from active service by an order of the 23rd April, 1839, which, among other paragraphs, says :—

"It affords the Lieutenant-Governor and Major-General "Commanding extreme gratification at being enabled to per- "mit the whole of the Militia and Volunteer Corps, embo- "died for six months' service only, or those who were called "out for an indefinite period, to return to their homes forth- "with, pay being issued to them to the day of their dis "charge inclusive, and seven days' additional pay to take them "home.

"Sir George Arthur cannot dismiss these loyal and patri- "otic defenders of their country without offering to them "the assurance of his highest estimation and warmest ap- "probation of their gallantry and zeal, as well as of the "patience and perseverance with which they endured the "hardships and privations which unavoidably fell to their "lot during the period of their engagement, and His Excel- "lency most confidently relies on their coming forward with "equal spirit and determination should their valuable ser- "vices be again required, &c., &c., &c.

"By Command,

(Signed) "C. FOSTER, Col.,

*Asst. Adj.-General.*"

During the period the troop was on active service, being in the winter, the Government issued to the men good serviceable blue cloaks with buff collars, which com-

pletely covered both man and horse; the tall collars on the cloaks, together with a fur cap, covered entirely the back of the head and neck, and nearly the whole of the face. The hats were of a peculiar construction, made of a sort of imitation dog skin; they looked as if made of an oblong piece of fur, doubled in the centre, and stitched up each side, with a bag of red cloth with tassel on one side somewhat like the present busby bag.

When mounted, the cloak and cap gave the men a very soldierly appearance. During the rebellion, the uniform was slightly changed—the buff facing on the breast of the coatee was removed, and the lace or braid was put on the cloth. While on service at this time the pay for non-commissioned officers and men was very liberal, as may be seen by an Order of the 8th April, 1839, which is of sufficient interest to allow of its being copied in full:

"HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL.

"General Order, No. 2.

"Great inconvenience having arisen from the division of "the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the "Volunteer Cavalry, owing to the additional 2s. 1d. currency "per day granted to them when employed on outpost or des-"patch duty, &c., the Commandant of the Forces has been "pleased to direct that after the 1st May, 1839, there shall "be but one fixed rate of pay under all circumstances: ser-"jeants, 7s. 1d. currency per day; corporals, 6s. 5d.; privates, "6s., without any additional allowance for outposts or des-"patch duty.

(Signed) "JOHN EDEN, D. A. G.

"8th April, 1839."

After being taken off active service, the arms, accoutrements and clothing issued to the troop were returned into store, as they belonged to the Imperial Government. However, the officers immediately purchased sufficient swords to supply the troop, and commenced another system of clothing and arming the men. It was arranged in this way. On a recruit joining, he was supplied by the officer commanding with a sword and sword belt, pouch and belt, shako and jacket. The man then gave security to the amount of five pounds to return them when leaving, in good order (fair wear and tear excepted), and to show his good faith was required to get some friend of substance to subscribe with him to this agreement; thus for years the whole troop equipment belonged to the officers, and was merely loaned to the men.

Annually, after 1839, the men mustered to perform their drill up to the passing of an Act, in the year 1846, providing for the re-organization of the militia. In 1843, Robert B. Denison was appointed cornet, Mr. Edwin Fisher having retired after the rebellion was over.

During the period between 1839 and 1846, the troop performed various duties; among others, in the year 1843 it escorted Sir Charles Metcalfe, afterwards Lord Metcalfe, who was then Lieutenant-Governor, on his first visit to Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada, by meeting him several miles down the Kingston Road, below the Highland Creek. On the escort arriving at his hotel, Lord Metcalfe invited the officers to dine with him—they were the only ones asked that night. The dinner was at the

British Coffee House, where His Excellency had put up; it stood where the Rossin House now stands, and was then the principal hotel in the town. Strange to say, on this occasion the officers were three brothers—Richard L. Denison, captain; George T. Denison, lieutenant; and Robert B. Denison, cornet. This is explained by the fact that at that time there was a great difficulty in getting officers who would take upon themselves the trouble, and bear the expense, and one might almost say the odium, attached to such a position—one without remuneration of any kind whatever. Commissions were going begging about for somebody to take them, although the number required to officer the force at Toronto was small at this time and for many years after. Besides, all the arms, accoutrements and uniforms were owned by and supplied at the expense of the officers, making, of course, a heavy tax upon them.

Nothing was done under the Act of 1846 until the following year, when the new organization commenced. During the re-organization, Captain Richard L. Denison being offered another position retired from the troop and accepted a majority in the 4th Battalion of Toronto Sedentary Militia, commanded by his father, and shortly afterwards became the lieut.-colonel commanding it. The Lieutenant, George T. Denison (of Rusholme), was promot ed to the Captaincy, and the "Queen's Light Dragoons" was re-gazetted as the "1st Toronto Independent Troop of Cavalry." In 1848, Mr. Peter McGill McCutcheon was gazetted cornet.

From 1846 till the year 1855 the troop met for a certain number of days' drill each year, and were supplied with clothing, arms and accoutrements at this time by the captain. It was then indeed hard up-hill work. They received no encouragement whatever from the Government of the day; even the people of the town discouraged volunteering, thinking it useless—for after the Battle of Waterloo, there being an almost unbroken peace of forty years in Europe, many persons believed in the near approach of the millenium, and nearly all thought there was no necessity for soldiers on this continent, so that when the men appeared in uniform they were laughed at for being soldier-mad. The result was, that rather than show themselves on the streets, they sought a quiet place to drill, where they would be left undisturbed. Men who would do this were true patriots —they did not join for pay, or for the dash and show that no doubt attract many to the ranks of volunteer corps, but from a sincere desire to perfect themselves in their drill and duties in case of a foreign invasion.

In the year 1849, the troop rendered essential service in escorting and protecting the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, to open Parliament in Toronto, in the troubled times which followed the riots over the Rebellion Losses Bill in Montreal, during which the Parliament Buildings there were burnt while the House was actually in session; at a time, too, when the troops of cavalry that had been on regular service in Montreal for over ten years forgot their discipline, forgot their duty to their

Queen's representative, forgot their *esprit de corps*, and sat on their horses and laughed while the mob were engaged in pelting Lord Elgin with eggs.

This Toronto troop acted differently, and established a name then for obedience to orders that should be looked back to with pride by every man who ever serves in its ranks. Unquestionably there was a great deal politically to tempt them from their duty, and to lead them to remain inactive if nothing worse. But their sense of duty to their Queen, through her representative, was so strong that they turned out, taking the Governor-General safely to and from the Parliament Buildings, much against the will of a noisy, turbulent crowd. This was an excellent proof of what *esprit de corps* will do, and of the good state the troop must have been in. His Excellency was so pleased with the loyalty, discipline and general conduct of the escort on this occasion, that he sent orders to the officer commanding to dismount his men and bring them into the drawing-room of the Government House. By His Excellency's request, Captain Denison presented each man individually to him, and he shook hands with them all, thanking them personally for their services. They were then invited to sit down to a handsome lunch with His Excellency's staff.

In 1850, the following advertisement was issued; the cool way in which the exemption from infantry service is referred to as a great inducement, is in the true cavalry spirit:

"1st Toronto Cavalry.

(Extract.)

"Militia General Order.

"Adjutant-General's Office,
"Toronto, July 19th, 1850.

"No. 4. The townships of York and Etobicoke have been "added to the limits of the 1st Toronto Independent Troop "of Cavalry.

(Signed) "D. MacDonell, Lt.-Col.,
"*Deputy Adj.-Gen. Militia.*"

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Notice.

The above named townships having been added to the limits of the 1st Toronto Cavalry, the captain commanding the said corps is desirous of enrolling in his troop the names of such active and intelligent young men of good character and sound loyalty, and who have been accustomed to the use of horses, as may be willing to join him as volunteers, *by which they will become exempt from serving in the infantry corps within those limits.*

George T. Denison, Jun.,
*Capt. Commanding 1st Toronto Cavalry.*
Toronto, July 30th, 1850.

In the year 1853 a regiment of Volunteer cavalry was raised in the County of York, of which this corps formed the first troop. The order is as follows :

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"12th March, 1853.

"Militia General Order.

"His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased "to direct that a volunteer regiment of militia cavalry, con- "sisting of four troops, be formed in the County of York, to "be composed of volunteers from the militia of that county, "and to be styled the '1st Regiment York Light Dragoons,' "and that Major George T. Denison's troop of Toronto In- "dependent Cavalry shall compose the 1st troop of this regi- "ment; and His Excellency is further pleased to appoint "Major George T. Denison, of the 1st troop of Toronto In- "dependent Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of "the 1st regiment York Light Dragoons.

"By command,
"D. MACDONELL, Lt.-Col.,
"*Deputy Adjutant-General Militia.*"

At the same time Lieutenant Robert B. Denison was gazetted Captain.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA, 1855.

In the year 1855, the Imperial Government having previously withdrawn nearly all the regular troops on account of the Crimean War, were very anxious that an auxiliary volunteer force should be organized in Canada, and to encourage the Canadian Government to take up the matter, the home authorities agreed to hand over all the ordnance lands to our Government on the understanding that an efficient active force of 7,000 or 8,000 men should be raised, equipped and maintained. The Militia Law of 1855 was accordingly passed, providing for this organization, and in the fall of that year the 1st Toronto cavalry, or 1st York Light Dragoons, was brought bodily into the new force. A second troop, formed from the 3rd and 4th troops York Light Dragoons, was brought in, while the 2nd troop was put into class B of the same organization.

The Government thereupon took into its own hands the duty of equipping the men. New swords and belts, new pouches and Colt's revolvers were issued to each man. The pistols were carried on the sword belts in patent leather cases. The Government, now anxious to encourage the volunteers, built store rooms on Queen Street,

near Bathurst Street, for the cavalry arms and accoutrements, and for the artillery guns and harness. Some years afterwards, when the regular army were entirely withdrawn from Canada, the troop was given the block house in the Old Fort. The artillery were also moved up to the Old Fort and new garrison, and the spot where the parade ground was, and where the store room stood, is now covered with handsome shops and dwelling-houses.

On the 15th May, 1856, a vacancy occurring, Mr. Wm. Ridout, of Toronto, son of George Ridout, Esq., who had been an officer of the York Flank Companies throughout the war of 1812, was gazetted cornet.

The troops under the reorganization were very efficient and brought forth expressions of satisfaction from Sir Edmund Head, at that time Governor-General, as contained in the following general order issued after he had reviewed them.

"HEADQUARTERS,
"18th June, 1856.

"Militia General Order.

"His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-"in-Chief desires to express to Lieut.-Col. Denison, com-"manding the mounted forces at Toronto, and to the officers, "non-commissioned officers, and men thereof, his entire sat-"isfaction at their appearance and efficiency on the occasion "of His Excellency's inspection of the Volunteer Field Bat-"tery of Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Troops of Cavalry of "the County of York, yesterday, the 17th inst. The pro-

"gress made by these corps during the short period they have "been embodied reflects great credit upon every person serv- "ing in them. And His Excellency avails himself of this "opportunity to record his satisfaction at the efficiency of "the Volunteer force in the Province generally, as reported "by the inspecting field officer for Lower and Upper Canada.

"By command of His Excellency the Governor-General "and Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) "De Rottenburg, Col.,
"*Adjt.-Genl. Militia.*"

On the 13th November, 1856, Captain Robert B. Denison was transferred to the Toronto Foot Artillery; the following year, 15th January, 1857, Lieutenant George T. Denison (Heydon Villa), namesake and grandson of the original organizer of the troop, was appointed to the command, with rank of lieutenant.

The command had been offered to Mr. John A. Donaldson and others before being given to Lieut. Denison, who was then only in his eighteenth year, and considered altogether too young to command a troop. The command was declined by all, and was finally given to Lieut. Denison on the understanding that he should recruit the corps up to its full strength, many men having left with Captain R. B. Denison to join the Foot Artillery. He succeeded in doing this, and on inspection showed a full troop, and on 22nd April in the same year he obtained his captaincy, Cornet William Ridout being gazetted lieutenant, and Mr. Patrick Campbell, of Etobicoke, cornet in the same *Gazette*. On the 8th October, 1858, Charles L. Denison was gazetted supernumerary cornet; and on

the 28th August, 1860, Lieutenant Edwin P. Denison, of Weston, was gazetted adjutant.

On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in 1860, the corps went into barracks in the Crystal Palace, where they had excellent stabling, and formed all the escorts for His Royal Highness during his stay in Toronto. Among others, the troop escorted the Prince on his entrance into Toronto, the capital of Ontario ; for this escort the Oak Ridges cavalry, Col. McLeod, were united with the troop.

Mr. Robert Cellem, in his account of the Prince's visit to Canada, says :—"Let us take our stand before the Prince comes under the canopy, and look about us. Immediately in front, on the level ground, stood Captain Denison's troop of Volunteer Cavalry, and very soldierlike they looked in their uniforms of blue and silver; a few yards behind them the amphitheatre of seats began," &c. Their escorting on this occasion was no light task, for by the time the Prince's carriage started through the streets it was dusk, and the immense crowd of people who had been waiting for hours to see their Prince, when they saw his carriage, became frantic to get near it, some even crawling between the horses' legs of the escort so as to get near the carriage and shake hands with the Prince, or at the least to have a good look at him. This had to be stopped, as there was no knowing with what object they might want to get through. The escort consequently was kept pretty busy. Mr. Cellem says that "On the arrival of His Royal Highness at Government House, he called for

Colonel Denison, commandant of the active force, who was the first person presented, and thanked him for the services of the Volunteer force, especially that of the cavalry escort, who, His Royal Highness said, "discharged their duty in a very praiseworthy manner." During His Royal Highness's visit the troop took part with the rest of the Volunteer force in a review held in the Queen's Park in honour of the Prince.

On the 19th June, 1860, Cornet Patrick Campbell resigned, and on the 6th December following, Lieutenant Wm. Ridout was placed on the unattached list; Cornet Charles L. Denison was gazetted lieutenant, and on the 27th December of the same year Mr. G. Shirley Denison was gazetted cornet. The troop turned out voluntarily for a review on the 23rd September, 1862, on the occasion of the visit of Viscount Monck, the new Governor-General, to Toronto. On the 25th August, 1865, Cornet G. Shirley Denison was gazetted out, and Lieutenant Frederick C. Denison, of the Second Administrative Battalion, was gazetted cornet.

Some time in the year 1861, Major George T. Denison (Heydon Villa) prepared a memorial, signed by Lt.-Col. Richard L. Denison, Colonel George T. Denison, (Rusholme), and Lt.-Col. Robert B. Denison, all ex-commanding officers of the troop, and himself, asking the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Monck, to grant the 1st York Cavalry the title of Governor-General's Body Guard, in consideration of the corps being such an old one, and having performed escort duty so often and to so

many different Governors of Canada. This memorial was presented by Lt.-Colonel Richard L. Denison personally to His Excellency. Through being mislaid, or through other cause, this was never answered.

Afterwards, in 1866, the "Royal Guides" of Montreal, a newly organized corps, were given that privilege. Major Denison (Heydon Villa) immediately renewed his application in person, and His Excellency was pleased to grant it in consideration of the grounds before mentioned, and of its being the oldest troop continuously kept up in the Province. The 1st York Troop then became the Governor-General's Body Guard for Upper Canada, and was given precedence over all other corps of cavalry in the Province. The following is the General Order in reference to it :—

"HEADQUARTERS,
"Ottawa, 27th April, 1866.

"No. 1. With reference to the Militia General Order No. "4, of 13th April, 1866, His Excellency the Governor-Ge- "neral has been pleased to direct that the designation of the "'Royal Guides' is to be 'The Governor-General's Body "Guard for Lower Canada.'

"His Excellency has also been pleased to direct that the "1st Troop of York Cavalry shall henceforth bear the style "and title of 'The Governor-General's Body Guard of "Upper Canada.'"

Some years ago the "Royal Guides" became defunct, and all the officers were gazetted out of the force; so that now the Body Guard, is the senior troop, and is

therefore the senior corps in the Dominion, which bears out the motto of the troop, "Nulli Secundus."

In the year 1864 the Government imported some cavalry saddles from England, and furnished the troop with thirty-five sets of bridles and saddles complete. In 1866 carbines were issued, which were then carried with slings from the cross belt and straps, with short carbine buckets. This method of carrying them was changed in 1868, and a new style of bucket was substituted, made after the pattern of those used in the 13th Hussars, which covered all the carbine except the stock. They were, besides, placed more conveniently on the saddle, being at the back of the right leg instead of in front of it.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE FENIAN RAID OF 1866.

On the 8th March, 1866, the Government, fearing a raid by the Fenians from the neighbouring Republic, ordered out 10,000 men of the Volunteers of Canada. The Body Guard received instructions to go into barracks in the Crystal Palace. They remained there till removed from active service on the 27th of the same month. On the 17th March the troop was ordered to remain in barracks, the horses saddled in case of any breach of the peace; but everything passed off quietly. On being taken off active service they received orders to drill two days a week till further orders.

This was done up to the last of May. The next month, when the Fenians crossed at Fort Erie, the whole Volunteer force of Upper and Lower Canada were again ordered out. The Body Guard received their orders from Major-General Napier at about three on Friday afternoon, the 1st June. It was the last corps ordered out in Toronto, and was nevertheless the first in Fort Erie. It was all ready waiting orders to move at 12 o'clock the same night, although some of the men lived as much as twelve or fifteen miles apart. During the night orders

were received to embark at 7 a.m. on the steamer "City of Toronto," for the Niagara frontier.

On Saturday morning about 8 o'clock the steamer put off, arriving at Port Dalhousie about 11 a.m. Here news was received of the fighting going on at Ridgeway, and telegraphic orders awaited the corps from Col. Peacocke, of the 16th Regiment, who commanded the forces on the Niagara frontier, to move on as soon as possible by train to Port Robinson. A train was soon in readiness to convey the men and horses there by the Welland Railway, thus saving about two hours, besides relieving the horses of so much fatigue. An order was telegraphed ahead to have meals prepared and forage ready for men and horses in half an hour's time. Not long after getting into Port Robinson, the troop might have been seen marching down the road to Chippewa. The troop reached that village in an hour and a half. Lieut., Col. John Hillyard Cameron, of the Sedentary Militia, who was assisting Col. Peacocke as a staff officer informed Lieut.-Col G. T. Denison (Heydon Villa) that the force under the command of Col. Peacocke was encamped at New Germany, and would be likely to remain there some hours, and advised a halt for a time, to rest the men and horses until it got cooler.

Many of the horses having lost shoes through the march, and the hard riding of the previous night, it was deemed advisable to do so. During this delay, as there was no stabling convenient, oats were purchased, and the men fed their horses on the road-side, or on the

side-walks. It was quite a picturesque sight to see the men sitting and lying about the street, some watching the horses feeding, while others took advantage of the halt to throw themselves on the grass and snatch a few minutes' sleep, as they had had none the previous night; while others again were busy in a blacksmith's shop, shoeing horses, and sharpening the swords for more active work. All the horses' shoes were put in order, some twenty-five requiring attention. In accordance with orders received, six men were left at Chippewa.

At 4.30 p.m. the "Mount" was sounded, the troop moving on to join Col. Peacocke's column at New Germany. Lieut.-Col. Denison marched by the Sodom road, which runs through the interior a good way back from the river, and is much more direct than the road along the bank, which was taken by the other troops under Col. Peacocke. The corps arrived at the village, with the horses much jaded, between five and six o'clock, just as the main column was moving off on the road to Stephensville. The troop was at once sent forward, by Col. Peacocke's orders, to form the advance guard. Notwithstanding the tired condition of the horses, the corps was moved rapidly to the front, the men of the artillery and infantry, both regulars and volunteers, cheering them most heartily as they passed. The column moved on in that formation, the " Body Guard " throwing out feelers to the right and left, until near Bowen's farm they felt the Fenian pickets at about dusk. At this time the advanced files of the troop noticed some men in the road

in front of them, at a place where the bush met on both sides, and that they were gradually disappearing. A question was also raised by some farmers at the same time as to which road would be the best to take, on account of a bridge on one being reported to be broken.

Word was sent back to Col. Peacocke, and a halt was ordered. The troops sent out two patrols, one to the front, and another down a side-line to the right, the farmers of the neighbourhood having said that the Fenians were lying just off and had been reinforced. Col. Peacocke, fearing an ambush, sent on these parties to patrol through the bush to try and draw the fire of the Fenians and to discover their strength. But the patrols were allowed to pass through and back unmolested—then two infantry companies of the line were extended to skirmish through the bush to beat them up. However, by this time it had become so dark that the men could make little, if any, progress, as they stumbled over stumps, logs, and into bog-holes continually; it was necessary to recall them which was done, and the different corps received orders to camp under arms until daylight.

Lieut.-Colonel Geo. T. Denison, of Heydon Villa, in his "History of the Fenian Raid," thus describes the work that day: "After marching about nine miles, it began to get dusk just as the advance guard arrived at a point on the road where the woods (after skirting it on both sides for nearly a mile, at the distance of about 600 or 700 yards)

came close up on both sides, leaving only the road allowance clear through for about a quarter of a mile.

"The cavalry advanced files, on arriving within about 200 yards of where the woods came up to the road, noticed a body of men standing in the opening. They immediately halted, and signalled back that men were in sight. I galloped on to the front, and inquiring from my men, heard that a force was in front, and continually dropping into the woods on the right, and on looking myself saw that it was so. Col. Peacocke, soon after, also galloped up, and on learning the cause of the halt requested me to send two men on to reconnoitre more closely. By this time nearly all had gone into the woods on the right. I rode on with Cornet F. C. Denison and three men, and detaching him with two to go down a side road to the right, rode on myself with the other to where we saw in the dusk a vidette standing where the others had been. He also moved into the woods while we were yet some distance from him. We rode on about 150 yards through the woods, but by this time it had got so late that I could see nothing under the trees, it being much darker there than in the open road. They did not fire on us, consequently I could form no opinion of their position or probable numbers. I therefore returned to Col. Peacocke and reported that I could see nothing, suggesting to him that as their outposts should properly have fired upon us to alarm their camp, their not having done so was a sign their force were on the alert, and the place being so suitable it seemed to point to an

ambuscade, and that I thought the wood should be searched.

"Colonel Peacocke seemed to have had a somewhat similar opinion, as in my absence he had sent for two companies of the 16th (regulars) to come up to search the bush, the main force being some distance in the rear. While we were speaking the two companies came up, and I went on with Col. Peacocke, who moved with them to direct their movements. They opened out to the right of the road to skirmishing distance, and moved on to the front. It was so dark by this time that the men could not, in the woods, see from one to the other; and there being a great deal of tangled brush and logs, and being very marshy and wet, the men could make no headway whatever.

"At this time, while I was sitting close beside Col. Peacocke, a voice in the dark said, 'You can't go down that way, sir.' On looking closelywe saw that it was a farmer living about a quarter of a mile back, who had given us some information as we passed. Col. Peacocke asked him why not. He answered, 'The bridge is broken.' The colonel questioned him closely, and he adhered to it positively, that he could not get through. This information, together with the inability of the skirmishers to make their way through the woods, decided Col. Peacocke to halt until daybreak."

The correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, travelling with the Fenians, in his letter the next day to that paper, shows that the men the advanced guard had seen were Fenian sentries, and that they had been obliged by the troops'

advance either to fight or else to beat a graceful retreat. In this account, which was copied into many other papers, he said: "All the sick and wounded, mentioned elsewhere as "lying at Lewis' House and the Erie and Niagara Railway "Station, were abandoned: not only this, but so rapid was "the conception and execution of the plan of retreat, "that no notice was given to the picket lines extended "along the bank of the river. At the time our reporter "left Black Rock, 3.30 a. m., the news had reached the "outposts, and a portion of the sentinels were already "on the American side. Row boats were then crossing "the river, evidently propelled with a vigour stimulated "by fear; and upon the further shore considerable groups "of excited Fenians could be seen waiting their turn for "transportation. So great was the eagerness to cross, "that many trusted to a single plank as a means of sup-"port, and two small docks on the shore were completely "stripped for this purpose. Great indignation was mani-"fested by the men who had been stationed on outpost "duty, at being deserted by their comrades as they were. "*Had it not been for the approach of a detachment of British* "*cavalry driving them in*, it is probable that none of them "would have learned of the evacuation in time to escape."

That night the men bivouacked, lying on the sides of the road and in the fields adjoining, wearing their accoutrements, and having their arms beside them, the horses of the artillery and of the "Body Guard" still with their harness and saddles on, all ready, in case of a night alarm, to move into action at once. Some of

the officers made their beds that night on the soft side of a pile of rails, rather than on the grass, which was covered with dew. It being in June, very few of the officers or men had their greatcoats, they being left with the baggage during the forced march.

During the night it was evident a number of signals were going on between the Fenians on the Canadian side and their allies on the United States side of the river as a quantity of rockets were being discharged during a greater part of the night, but the meaning of them we had no means of guessing, but learned afterwards they were signals for transports to take the Fenians on the Canada side back again. At about five o'clock on Sunday morning, after getting a hard-tack biscuit served out to each man (the first meal received since the dinner at Chippewa), in compliance with an order received from Col. Peacocke to push on to Fort Erie to reconnoitre, and to send back information, the Body Guard was immediately pressed on to the front, and on nearing the Lower Ferry a scow was discovered out in the centre of the Niagara River densely packed with Fenians, under the charge of the United States revenue cutter "Michigan." It was reported again by farmers along the road that the Fenians were in numbers on the right, and that these men on the scow were a reinforcement. Scouts or patrols were then sent out to the right and right front. Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, in his History referred to, thus relates what happened:—

"I at once moved on with my command down the road leading to the Lower Ferry, and inquired from all the farmers

that I met the position and numbers of the Fenians. It was only about 5 a.m., and not many people were stirring; but they all agreed in stating that a large force of Fenians were in the woods on our right, where we had heard they were the night before. These stories were so confirmed by every one I saw that by the time I reached the river I felt rather confident that my retreat to Colonel Peacocke's column was cut off. On coming in sight of the river we saw a scow black with men crowded upon it, who had just been emptying their rifles into the stream. Wishing to obtain accurate information before sending back to Colonel Peacocke, I went to a gentleman who lived almost opposite to where the scow was lying, and was told by him that the men on it were a reinforcement which had been prevented from crossing, and that the Fenians were still on our side. This mistake was occasioned by the fact that the tug, after capturing the scow up the river, took it down by the American side, and then turned outwards and moved over to the middle of the stream, where it was moored; seeing it came from the far side, he concluded it was a reinforcement. Fearing that Colonel Peacocke might be under the impression they had gone, and feeling that my command was cut off from his force, I sent an orderly to him, at full speed, with the substance of the information I had received, sending back, at the same time, a small patrol to give notice of any force that might attempt to close round our rear, and also detached a number of scouts into the interior, to the right, and up the river road towards Fort Erie, to search the woods and give notice of the approach of the enemy, whilst I proceeded up the bank in search of a boat, in order to go on board the 'Michigan.' By the kindness of Mr. Molesworth, civil engineer, I was enabled to reach the 'Michigan,' and was informed by Captain Bryson that the men he had captured

were the main force that had been in Canada, and that he did not believe there were many left. On reaching the shore, I sent a despatch to Colonel Peacocke, stating these facts, and stating that the first information I had sent him was incorrect. This despatch was about fifteen minutes after the first.

" Recalling some of the scouts, we then proceeded on the gallop up the river towards Fort Erie, being informed by the people we met that a number of Fenians were still there. On coming in sight of the village we saw men dodging in every direction, but when we got up nearly all were hidden or gone ; muskets, bayonets and belts were scattered along the road, where men had dropped them in their flight. A few prisoners were taken by us, and the wounded were placed under a guard. Here we saw a number of the men who had been captured in the fight in Fort Erie ; they received us with great manifestations of delight. We ourselves were greatly relieved on seeing them, as news had arrived in the camp the night before to the effect that the whole command, with the exception of four, had been killed and thrown into the river. After placing guards over the prisoners and over the arms, which were lying on the dock, the men and horses were billeted in the taverns, as both were nearly used up by about forty hours' almost continuous exertions. We reached Fort Erie about 6 a.m.

A number of wounded Fenians fell into the hands of the troop, and were kindly treated ; one man had a very bad bayonet wound in his neck, received from a man of Captain King's battery, showing they had got to pretty close quarters. In the offices of the Erie and Niagara Railway were found in one room some four or

five wounded Fenians, and Welland Battery men, lying on the floor. One poor fellow had had his leg amputated at the thigh the day before; his doctor must have been either too lazy or too busy to remove the amputated limb, for there it was lying, rather withered up, under the table—a constant reminder to the man and those lying about him of what had happened. After our arrival some good woman carried it off, and, after much fretting and grieving, gave it a private burial on her own account.

About an hour after getting into Fort Erie, Colonel Wolseley, now Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., K. C. M. G., came in, preceding Colonel Lowry's column, and afterwards followed Colonel Peacocke with the rest of the force. Colonel Lowry took command of the combined forces, being the senior officer on the ground. The next morning the whole force was ordered into camp on the high ground in rear of the village; pickets were placed all along the river and back of the camp; also two cavalry pickets from the Body Guard at the Upper and Lower Ferry.

During the night of the 5th a false alarm was caused through one of the infantry sentries firing a shot at some object. This being followed by other shots alarmed the camp. Although this alarm was totally unexpected, the Body Guard turned out in an incredibly short space of time. The horses were saddled and the men mounted, ready to move, before the adjoining infantry battalions had fallen in. Lieut.-Colonel Denison (Heydon Villa), not having confidence in the vigilance of the

outposts, during the first three or four days, while 7,000 Fenians were on the other side of the river, had ordered his men to sleep fully accoutred ; the consequence was, that although a cavalry corps, the men were mounted and formed in front of the camp some time before the other corps were ready. The brigade remained under arms for about an hour, until the cause of the mistake was discovered.

On the 4th June, Sergeant-major Orlando Dunn rejoined the troop, with a detachment of thirteen men under his command. About the 15th June, the St. Catharines cavalry having been moved down to Port Colborne, was ordered to send a detachment to Ridgeway, and the Body Guard were ordered to establish a post half-way between Fort Erie and Ridgeway, so that communication could be kept up by cavalry patrols with Port Colborne. On the 20th June orders came for the whole volunteer force to proceed to their homes. The troop returned by the steamer "City of Toronto," and marched through town on the way up to the barracks. Many of the men carried with them Fenian rifles and accoutrements—one had a Fenian drum in front of his horse as a trophy. The streets were crowded with the citizens, and on every side the volunteers were greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. On the 25th June the following resolution of welcome to the commanding officer was passed unanimously in the Toronto City Council :

"That whereas this Corporation felt pleasure in recording "by their resolution of the 4th June, that no less than four

"members of this Board were at the frontier in response to "the recent call to arms of the volunteers, they now desire "to convey to those gentlemen—namely, Councilman Major "Boxall, of the 10th Royals, Councilman Major Denison, of "the Governor-General's Body Guard, Councilman Captain "Boustead, of the Queen's Own, and Councilman Parker, of "the Toronto Naval Brigade—their congratulations on the "active part they have severally had the privilege of taking "in the recent military movements, and a warm welcome on "their safe return to their civic and social duties."

Shortly after this, on the 28th June, the inhabitants of the Village of Weston and surrounding neighbourhood got up a banquet to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Body Guard as a compliment to the corps, and to show their good feeling towards it. As this was an interesting event in the history of the troop, and exhibits the respect paid to the corps on account of its age and of its services, it would be well to give the report *verbatim*, as contained in the *Globe* newspaper of the following day:—

"The inhabitants of Weston gave a supper to the Governor-General's Body Guard on the 28th instant, which was a very stylish affair, and, as a mark of honour to the men, was exceedingly gratifying to them. The idea of giving the demonstration was not entertained till some three or four days before it actually came off; but the people set to work with a will, subscribed liberally, and succeeded in getting up a very handsome affair indeed. 'Mine host' of the Kempt Hotel was caterer on the occasion, and got through his part of the duty in a creditable manner; and the Committee of Arrangements, with Mr. E. J. Musson's very valuable assis-

tance, did capital work in the brief period at their disposal. Shortly after eight o'clock p.m. the men of the York Cavalry, or Governor-General's Body Guard, drew up in front of Kempt's Hotel and marched down to the spacious marquee, erected near the Humber, where the supper was laid out. Here about 250 persons were soon seated, and devoting their attention to the eatables. The Berwick band, which was engaged for the occasion, discoursed excellent music, and gave a liberal allowance of it, too, at intervals during the evening. Mr. W. Tyrrell, J. P., occupied the chair, and the vice-chairs were filled by Dr. Bull, Mr. H. J. Boulton, and Mr. Miles. On the right of the chairman sat Colonel Denison ; Capt. Scoble, Acting Brigade Major, 5th District ; Capt. G. T. Musson, No. 5 Company, 10th Royals ; Cornet F. C. Denison, Mr. E. J. Musson ; on the left of the chair there were Major Geo. T. Denison ; Adjutant Otter, Queen's Own ; Lieut. Denison, York Cavalry ; Capt. E. H. Brown, No. 3 Company, 10th Royals ; Dr. De LaHooke, Surgeon, York Cavalry ; Cornet Baldwin, Rev. U. F. English, Dr. Lizars, Mr. J. R. Bull, Mr. Gracey, Mr. C. Mills ; Mr. B. Bull, Reeve, Township of York ; F. R. Wadsworth, T. H. Musson and T. H. Bull. We also noticed present F. A. Howland, James Connor, E. Musson, senr., D. McFarland, J. B. Gracey, J. A. Donaldson, Alan Gray, R. Johnston, postmaster ; Wm. R. Holley, R. Wood, Drs. Savage and Hickey. In rising to propose the first toast, the chairman said that it gave him great pleasure to see so large an assemblage present. It displayed in Weston the same spirit of true British loyalty which prevailed indeed throughout the Province. The enthusiastic demonstration that evening had been got up on merely a few days' notice. Had they taken more time to the matter, or, better still, had they left it in the hands of the

ladies of the village, the volunteers would perhaps have received a more acceptable entertainment. The chairman then read letters of apology from Rev. W. A. Johnston, Major Goodwin, J. W. Gamble and others, and concluded by giving as the first toast, "The Queen," which was received with all honours.

Band, "God Save the Queen."

"The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family" followed.

Mr. Edward Miles proposed as the next toast, "The Governor-General." Toast enthusiastically responded to.

Dr. Bull then gave "The Army and Navy." The toast was one, he said, in which they would all no doubt enthusiastically join. An enemy had invaded their shores and evoked a military spirit from end to end of the Province, which did Canada infinite credit. As regarded the Army, all the volunteers were fitly included in that part of the toast, while the Navy of Canada might be said to be as yet represented by that little tug on the Niagara river—the "Robb"—and of the achievements of the gallant little band of men who sailed in her during the invasion Canada would ever be proud. (Loud cheers.)

Colonel Denison being called on said that, although not belonging to the Army or Navy, it gave him much pleasure to return thanks for the manner in which the toast had been responded to.

The Chairman then gave the toast of the evening, "The Governor-General's Body Guard."

Band, "The British Grenadiers."

Major Geo. T. Denison responded. It was, he said, peculiarly gratifying to him to do so. It was with pleasure he acknowledged the handsome manner in which the people of

Weston had received them on their return from the theatre of war. His position as commanding officer of the senior corps in all Canada was one of which he felt proud, and as commanding officer of the senior cavalry corps he felt more proud still. His sympathies as a cavalry officer were with that arm of the service, and since the late invasion he was more convinced than ever that their services were greatly needed in Canada. When he first entered the volunteer service it was thought little of. People looked upon their movements as playing at soldiers ; and from that time for five long years the volunteers worked under every disadvantage. Then came the "Trent" affair, since which time the position of the volunteers had been materially changed for the better. For a series of years the force was a very small one—now it numbered some 35,000. But he was sorry to note that the cavalry branch of the service did not receive that attention it deserved. That force had diminished so that now they formed only about one-seventieth part of the volunteer force. The best military writers maintain that the proportion ought to be one-fourth, certainly not less than one-tenth, and yet in Canada it was only one-seventieth. This showed that the cavalry force did not receive that consideration from the Government to which it was entitled. That branch of the service had been neglected in many ways, and then, because they were not so efficient as the other corps, blame was attached to them, whereas in reality the blame lay with the Government. He trusted that in this respect the result of the little campaign in which they had been lately engaged would be a lesson to them. When the forces were ordered out, he would explain, not one cavalry corps was ordered for service to the front. (Hear.) Consequently a whole day was lost. On Friday afternoon he first received orders to turn out the

corps under his command for the front. Not a moment was lost by them in making their way there ; for although starting 18 hours after the last corps left Toronto, they got into Fort Erie two hours before the first corps got there. (Loud cheers.) The corps in the neighbourhood of St. Catharines and Grimsby did not come up for some days after. With all the expedition used by his corps they were still too late—something which they could all see was much to be regretted. Had they been on the march with Col. Peacocke he would have known where the enemy were—would have known where to effect a junction with Col. Booker, and would not have let the Fenians get between his men and Col. Booker's. Canada is perhaps the only country on the face of the globe where a large force, such as that dispatched to Fort Erie, would be sent out without cavalry. But he did not think the same mistake would be repeated. In future the services of cavalry would be appreciated. (Cheers.) Major Denison, after some further remarks, went on to say that if there was one thought more than any other which made him uneasy during the march to Fort Erie, it was whether or not he should bring all his men back. He felt that in an hour or two a great many lives might depend on the way in which he handled them. They pressed forward eagerly, and when he saw the way they rode past the column at New Germany after the Fenians, he felt that the men would follow him anywhere. Eleven of the troopers—as fine men as were in it—were from Weston. (Cheers.) The Fenian trouble was not probably at an end yet, and if ever they came again he hoped the Government would send forward cavalry at once. Having again returned thanks, Major Denison resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Mr. Henry John Boulton, in proposing the next toast, said

it had been feared at one time that Canadians were lacking in some of the elements necessary to constitute a nation, but the late danger had dispelled that delusion. As one man, the volunteers had sprung to arms on the first alarm of danger ; and in every way Canadians showed themselves willing and prepared to maintain their liberty. Their whole action during the late raids, and the noble conduct of their volunteer force, had demonstrated that the country to which they belonged was fitted to take her place among the nations of the earth—(cheers)—and no doubt she would do so at a future time. The toast which he had been called on to propose was "The Volunteer Force of Canada." That force had evinced that Canadians had the right material among them—(cheers) —and as "Lundy's Lane" was the cry of the heroes of 1812, so hereafter would "Ridgeway" be the rallying cry of the men of 1866. He eulogized the valiant conduct of the University boys, the Queen's Own and the Highland Company at Ridgeway, and concluded by proposing the toast, "The Volunteer Force of Canada," making special mention of the Queen's Own and 10th Royals.

Colonel Denison, being called on, returned thanks as senior volunteer officer of Upper Canada. He had been in the force over thirty-three years, during the greater part of which time, beyond getting authority to organize corps, very little encouragement was given to the force. Very different was it now, when the force was armed, clothed and equipped by the Government, and when people vied with each other to do the volunteers honour. (Cheers.) From the Report of the Adjutant-General, he was glad to see that that authority had changed his opinion as to the Volunteer Force being of no value, and was now persuaded it was the best that could be raised for the defence of Canada. In less than

ten hours, some 14,000 men were ready to take the field, although only 10,000 had been called out. (Cheers.) The conduct of the volunteers, too, while on service was of the most creditable character, and in every way exemplary. In regard to the corps to which special honour was done that evening, he might mention that it had been raised forty-five years ago by his father, had been commanded by himself, and was now in the hands of his son, and he (Col. Denison) was pleased to see present one of the first volunteers in that corps, who served in it some forty-five years ago—Mr. E. Musson, sen. One circumstance on which he (Col. Denison) prided himself was that the corps had always been known as "Denison's Troop," and he hoped it might continue to be so for years to come. (Cheers.)

Captain Otter, of the Queen's Own, was also called on, and replied in appropriate terms.

Captain Thurston, as representing the 10th Royals, responded on their behalf, stating in the course of his remarks that the only thing which the 10th had to regret was that they had not been ordered to the front as soon as the Queen's Own.

This closed the regular list of toasts, when a number of volunteer toasts were proposed and responded to.

Mr. J. A. Donaldson, in a very neat speech, proposed "The Staff," coupling therewith the name of Capt. Scoble, who was Acting Brigade-Major in Col. Dennis's place, the latter being at Fort Erie.

Captain Scoble replied. "The Medical Profession" was given, and responded to by Dr. Lizars. Mr. E. Musson, sen., in allusion to remarks from some of the previous speakers, eulogized the York Cavalry in a spirited speech. The

toast of "The Ladies" was responded to by Mr. T. P. Wadsworth, and soon after the assembly dispersed.

Afterwards, on the 18th day of July, 1866, the City of Toronto gave a public dinner to the whole Volunteer Force, of the city, including the Governor-General's Body Guard and the following Address was presented to the Force:—

"TO

"COLONEL GEORGE T. DENISON,

"COMMANDANT OF THE TORONTO MILITARY DISTRICT,

"&c., &c., &c.,

"AND THE COMMANDING OFFICERS, AND OFFICERS AND MEN OF "THE VOLUNTEER FORCE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

"The Mayor and Corporation, on behalf of themselves and "your fellow-citizens generally, avail themselves of this, the "first, opportunity afforded them since your return from "active service in the field, to express their feeling of admi-"ration of your noble and self-sacrificing conduct in promptly "leaving your families, your homes and your business, at a "few hours' notice, to repel a band of Fenian marauders from "the neighbouring States.

"We desire to assure you of the heartfelt gratitude we feel "towards you in your thus imperilling your lives in defence "of our common country, and especially towards your gallant "comrades in arms whose lot it was to meet and hold in check "the daring foe. We feel proud that this city should have "given to the defence of our country men so capable of "maintaining the reputation and courage and daring of the "British people.

"It is to us, however, a matter of the profoundest sorrow

"that we have to mingle with this, our address of thanks and "congratulations, that deep grief of the loss of the 'Queen's "Own" in those valuable lives that have been sacrificed in "repelling so unworthy a foe, and that a deep obligation "rests upon us to protect those, near and dear to you, whom "the fate of battle has deprived of their natural protectors.

"While we cannot but thus proudly refer to this gallant "corps and its associates, whom *chance* brought first in "contact with the enemy, we would, also, express our con- "viction that had it fallen to the lot either of the gallant '10th "Royals,' the 'Governor-General's Body Guard of York Cav- "alry,' the 'Naval Brigade,' or the 'Toronto Field Bat- "tery,' to have been in the field with their brothers of the "Queen's Own, they would equally have maintained the "honour of our city and our volunteer soldiers.

"In the past you have done well—done and suffered nobly "—and in the future we feel assured you will not fail. The "eyes of your fellow-citizens and of the Province—nay, of "the Empire—are upon you, and with you, you have the "prayers, as well as the admiration, of the people. May "God bless you, and, if again called to defend our country, "prosper your arms.

(Signed) "F. H. METCALF,
*Mayor.*

Council Chamber, City of Toronto,
"18th July, 1866."

## CHAPTER V.

### OUTPOST DUTY AND SUBSEQUENT CAMPS.

In the month of August the Fenian brotherhood advertised that they intended having a large picnic at Blackrock, on the Niagara River, below Buffalo. The Government, fearing this was a blind and meant to cover an attack on Canada, issued orders for the formation of a camp at Thorold, on the Welland Canal, to be under the command of Colonel Wolseley, to consist of one wing of the 16th Regiment, four guns of the Royal Artillery, two battalions of infantry, and a troop of volunteer cavalry. The volunteers it was intended should here put in their annual drill of eight days. The Body Guard received orders to leave on the 14th August, together with the first infantry corps, for Thorold. They remained on the Niagara frontier, forming a chain of outposts from Ridgeway to Chippewa, during the whole time of the camp, which lasted some two months. The Cobourg Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy E. Boulton, also put in their eight days' drill at Thorold, but no other cavalry. The post at Ridgeway was commanded by Corporal Winstanley, of the Body Guard: Fort Erie, by Lieut. E. P. Denison: Black Creek, by Sergt. Stock: Chippewa, by Sergeant-Major Dunn; Thorold, by the writer. This

order was varied slightly afterwards, and during the last few weeks of the camp Corporal Bond and a small party were posted at Port Robinson. Colonel Wolseley in his report of the camp to the Adjutant-General of Militia says :—

"One troop of volunteer cavalry, the Governor-General's Body Guard, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Denison, was distributed into small posts from Ridgeway to Chippewa, following the lake shore and river. By them that arduous duty was most efficiently performed, and reflects the greatest credit upon that troop and the officer commanding it."

The Body Guard was relieved from duty on the 6th October. The annual drill for the following year, 1867, was put in near Toronto. On the 1st October of that year Colonel Jenyns, C.B., commanding the 13th Hussars, was authorized to open a cavalry school for officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the volunteer cavalry of the Province ; two from each troop were allowed to enter in the first squad ; Cornet Denison and Sergeant-Major Dunn entered on that day from the Body Guard. Sergeants James and Winstanley entered the following week ; many more from the Body Guard joined subsequently, while the school was in operation, and obtained certificates ; altogether about twenty of the troop went through the school.

In July of the following year, Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison (Heydon Villa) published in London, England, his work on "Modern Cavalry : Its Organization, Armament and Em-

ployment in War," which was afterwards translated into German and very favourably reviewed by both the English and German press. About the same time he forwarded his resignation of his commission in the volunteer force to the Adjutant-General of Militia, as he declined to serve in the force while Sir George Cartier was Minister of Militia. This was caused by his dissatisfaction at the manner in which he was treated by Sir George in an interview that took place between them. It was accepted, and in August, 1868, he was gazetted out. Lieut. Edwin P. Denison, of Weston, became captain; Cornet Fred. C. Denison, Lieutenant; and Sergeant-Major Orlando Dunn was gazetted to the cornetcy—the commissions to date from the 18th August, the date of Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison's retiring.

In the fall of the same year, on the 8th October, the Body Guard, the Oakridge, Markham, Burford, St. Catharines and Grimsby troops were ordered to report themselves in Toronto, to go into a camp of instruction about to be formed for cavalry and artillery, under Colonel Jenyns, C.B., and Colonel Anderson. This was the first instance of the camps in connection with the volunteer force, which have since become a yearly occurrence all over Canada. The cavalry put in their eight days' drill under that gallant officer, Colonel Jenyns, learning a good deal of practical work from him. Cornet Morrisey, the adjutant of the 13th Hussars, acted as adjutant for the volunteer cavalry. A noticeable incident of this camp in connection with the "Body Guard,"

and one greatly to their credit, was this. According to the usual custom in the army, the adjutant, at the inspection of the guard, selected the cleanest man of all the troops on parade for Colonel Jenyns' orderly. Singularly enough, every day without one exception a member of the Body Guard was called out and placed on that duty, as being the neatest and cleanest man, notwithstanding the determined efforts made by other troops to take it from them.

In the year 1871, the officers of the Body Guard imported helmets from England made of German silver, with a white horsehair plume, supplying them to the men at cost price. After they arrived the uniform was altered somewhat from the old style, and a tunic adopted something between a heavy dragoon and a lancer one, with a plain front except a binding of white braid (or of silver for the officers) all round the edge, presenting a very neat and handsome appearance. The Militia Department, at the request of the officers commanding, ordered out sufficient to supply the Body Guard that year; since then, however, we have been informed they are generally adopting the same pattern tunic for all the cavalry, as it can be made up for less than the hussar tunic.

On the 6th June 1871, the Body Guard turned out under canvas at Niagara for the annual drill. The volunteers in camp of all arms mustered 4,795 men and 511 horses. The Body Guard hardly had justice at this camp being short-handed for officers, as the writer had gone on active service the year before as an aide-de-camp

to Sir Garnet Wolseley, C. B., K. C. M. G., who commanded the Red River Expeditionary Force, and Cornet Dunn was acting adjutant for the seven troops formed into a provisional cavalry regiment during the camp, while the captain met with a severe accident when riding in a hurdle race, not long after the camp commenced, that laid him up for the rest of the drill.

During the fall following the camp an effort was made to have all the cavalry of Western Canada formed into two regiments, one numbered the 1st regiment, and another, with headquarters at Toronto, numbered the 2nd regiment. Had the officers of the Governor-Generals, Body Guard consented to this arrangement the result would have been that instead of its being the senior corps in the whole Dominion of Canada, it would have dropped into being a troop of the 2nd regiment, thus taking up a secondary place, and losing perhaps for ever its precedence. The officers of the corps remonstrated strongly against it ; but the district commanding officer had recommended that all the troops including the Body Guard, should be thrown into a regiment. The officers, seeing that something more must be done, and that speedily, or else our precedence given up and allowed to go for ever, a letter to His Excellency Lord Lisgar was prepared, signed by all the officers, requesting him to have the corps left undisturbed, and the writer was deputed to hand it personally to Lord Lisgar at Ottawa. This was done, and His Excellency was pleased to state that he would see if the matter could not be arranged as

we desired it. In due course a letter was received from Mr. Turville, the Governor-General's private secretary, saying there would be no difficulty in meeting the wishes of the officers of the Body Guard, and that the position or precedence of the corps would not be changed.

On the 1st March, 1872, Captain Edwin P. Denison retired, retaining his rank. Lieut. Fred. C. Denison got the command, and Cornet Dunn, his lieutenancy; subsequently, on the 10th May, Clarence A. K. Denison was gazetted cornet. On the 12th June, 1872, the largest camp of volunteers ever assembled in Canada up to this date commenced to gather in Niagara. The parade states of all the corps showed 5,873 officers and men under canvas. The Body Guard was attached for pay and drill purposes to the 2nd regiment of cavalry, and turned out stronger in numbers at muster parade than any other troop present. They kept up here the traditional reputation of the corps for cleanness and smartness of appearance, as is shown by the following quotations taken from the letters containing the unbiased opinion of the two special correspondents to the *Mail* and *Globe*, both ex-officers of the regular army, and men of experience in the field.

This quotation is from the letter to the *Mail* of the 17th June, 1872:—"A visit to the cavalry camp will show "that branch of the force is getting into shape. They "drilled as a regiment to-day for the first time, their "time hitherto being occupied in riding school drill in "the morning and foot drill in the afternoon. This is in "accordance with the system adopted throughout the

" camp, and is a vast improvement on last year's plan of " putting the cavalry at the most difficult manœuvring " before they know the right way of holding a sword or " a horse. The palm in smartness of appearance must " be voted to the Governor-General's Body Guard, who, " however, as I am informed, assume rather too much on " their prestige, and exhibit a disinclination to acknow- " ledge the authority of the officers placed in command " of the whole regiment." This last refers to a difference of opinion between the writer and the officer commanding the 2nd regiment of cavalry, as to the right of the Body Guard to retain a custom that had always existed in the corps. This was eventually settled in a way perfectly satisfactory to the troop, and the custom retained. Again this same correspondent, on the 26th June, in writing of the Body Guard says:—" This corps is a good " way ahead of the remainder of the cavalry in regard to " appearance and drill," &c., &c.

The correspondent of the *Globe*, in his letter of the 22nd June to that paper, goes on to say—" At about 11 " o'clock, the line having been formed as it was on " Thursday, with the exception that all the cavalry " and artillery were on the right, the march past com- " menced. The ground was kept by the Body Guard, " and a wonderful difference was manifest between the " soldierlike way in which it was done to-day compared " to the hurry-scurry galloping of yesterday. Captain " Denison and Lieutenant Dunn were in command, and " instead of being ridden at by a frantic mounted man

"who had no control of either himself or his horse, the "spectators had the satisfaction of being told where to "go in a civil manner by the men under their command, "without having to risk being ridden down."

On the 24th June the camp was divided, for the purpose of a sham fight, into two forces, an attacking and a defending one—the attacking force was to march out of Niagara about a mile and three-quarters, then each division had orders to wait for a signal gun before moving off their ground. The Body Guard was put with the attacking force, it was told off with an advance guard; and everything ready, so that when the gun fired the word of command was given with "Gallop," and off they went. In no time they came upon part of the opposing body rather unexpectedly, and took a company of rifles—they being declared prisoners by the umpire. These were the only prisoners taken by cavalry. The correspondent of the *Mail* newspaper said: "Indeed so com-"plete was the surprise that a body of the enemy's cavalry "surrounded and took prisoners a company of riflemen in "the streets of the town." The attacking force was successful at every point and won the day.

On the 28th the camp was entirely broken up; the Body Guard and Queen's Own left on the afternoon of the 27th by the steamer "City of Toronto," getting into town between nine and ten at night. They were dismissed for the night and re-assembled next morning at the Old Fort, when their uniforms were taken in and the men paid off. During the stay of His Excellency Lord

Dufferin in Toronto, in October, 1872, the Governor-General's Body Guard furnished him with numerous escorts on his arrival and departure, levees, drawing-rooms, &c.; and on the night of the grand ball given by His Excellency to the citizens of Toronto, the corps supplied a guard to line the entrance hall, where they remained during the evening. The troop also furnished escorts for the Lieutenant Governor at the opening and closiug of the Ontario Parliament during that winter.

On the 3rd June, 1873, the Body Guard turned out under the command of Lieut. Dunn, together with detachments from the other volunteer corps of Toronto, to attend in a body the funeral of the late Colonel Geo. T. Denison, commandant of the 5th and 10th Military Districts, one who for many years commanded the troop.

On the 8th October, 1873, the annual drill for that year was commenced and continued until finished, the weather being fine during the whole period. The troop was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Durie, D.A.G., who expressed himself much pleased with the clean and neat appearance of the men. He then presented some prizes which had been given by the officers for cleanest accoutrements and smartest appearance. The first prize to Sergeant Macdougall; second prize, Trooper F. Campbell; third prize to Corporal Long. The troop furnished the usual escort at the opening and closing of Parliament.

In 1874 the drill was put in, as in 1873, at troop headquarters. The weather during the first four days was bad, as it rained almost incessantly. Lieut.-Col. Durie

inspected the troop. In July of this year the Body Guard performed escort duty for His Excellency Lord Dufferin during his short stay at the Queen's Hotel, and in the fall the usual escort at the opening and closing of the House.

On the 22nd June, 1875, the Body Guard having received orders to move into camp at Holland Landing, assembled at their store-room, and after the saddles and other accoutrements were distributed, started about 3 p.m., and marched as far as Richmond Hill, camped there for four or five hours to have tea and a short sleep, then continued the march on to Holland Landing, getting in a few minutes after six a.m. on the 23rd—doing the whole distance of 38 miles, including stoppages, in about 15 hours. The Body Guard, the Markham Troop (Capt. Elliott), and the Oakridge troop (Capt. McConnell), were formed into a provisional regiment and placed under the officer commanding the Body Guard, as the senior cavalry officer in the camp. The regiment mustered 135 horses and men. The Body Guard was the largest troop in camp, having four men over the establishment. The brigade was inspected by Major-General Selby Smythe. He afterwards addressed them, and said he was very much pleased with the appearance of the men and with the manner in which they did their work.

# LIST OF OFFICERS

WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE

# Gobernor General's Body-Guard,

WITH THEIR SERVICES.

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DENISON, GEORGE TAYLOR (Bellevue), son of the late Captain John Denison, who came out to Canada from England in 1792. He served through the war of 1812 as an officer of the York Volunteers. He was gazetted Lieutenant of the 3rd York Militia on the 25th April, 1820. Gazetted Captain, 16th August, 1822. Organized troop of cavalry and placed in command of it the same year. Brevet Major, 15th December, 1837. Served through the rebellion of 1837. Was, on the 1st November, 1838, gazetted Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd York Battalion; and on the 10th November, 1846, given the command of the 4th Battalion of Toronto Militia, remaining in that position until 1851, when he retired, the following Order by the Adjutant-General being issued at the time:—

"Adjutant-General's Office,
"Toronto, 28th Feb., 1851.

"*Militia General Order, No.* 2.—Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, of the 4th Battalion Toronto Militia, is permitted to retire from the Militia service, retaining his rank in that Force, and His Excellency, the Governor-General, is pleased to express his high sense of the long and zealous services in the Militia of that officer.

"By command,
"D. MacDonell, Lt.-Col.,
"*Deputy Adjt.-Gen. of Militia.*"

Silverthorn, Aaron, was gazetted Lieutenant the 16th August, 1822, and retired in 1832.

Richardson, Charles.—Appointed Cornet on the 16th August, 1822, served a few years and then resigned.

Denison, Richard Lippincott, son of George T. Denison, and grandson of Captain Richard Lippincott, a well-known U. E. Loyalist officer, celebrated in the history of the Revolutionary War, was appointed Lieutenant the 16th February, 1832; served through the Rebellion of 1837 in that rank. Gazetted Captain 1st November, 1838, when his father, George T. Denison, went into the 3rd York. He was out during both rebellions, and was present at the action at Gallows Hill, and in the operations during the winter of that year, in the neighbourhood of Brantford, and the Village of Scotland. Was gazetted

Major in the 4th Battalion on the 23rd February, 1848. Appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 4th Battalion, 7th March, 1851, and on the 6th February, 1869, when the Reserve Militia was reorganized, was re-gazetted Lieut.-Colonel to same Battalion.

LAWRENCE, PERINE, appointed Cornet on the 15th December, 1837; retired a short time afterwards.

DENISON, GEORGE TAYLOR (Rusholme).—In 1837 was at the action at Gallows Hill, and in the operations during the winter of that year in the neighbourhood of Brantford and the Village of Scotland. Served through the siege of Navy Island. Was appointed Lieutenant 1st November, 1838. Gazetted Captain 23rd February, 1848; Brevet Major, 6th December, 1850. Gazetted Lieut.-Colonel in command of regiment of cavalry composed of four troops, 12th March, 1853. In 1856 he organized a field battery in connection with the mounted force, and subsequently he organized and was given the command temporarily of the 2nd Battalion, now the "Queen's Own," until he could recommend an officer to be placed in command of it. Gazetted Colonel 10th October, 1860, and appointed commandant of the 5th and 10th Military Districts. During the Fenian raid of 1866 he commanded the Toronto Militia Garrison, comprising several thousand men; and was for many years before his death the senior volunteer officer in Ontario, being the only full Colonel in it.

FISHER, EDWIN C, appointed Cornet 1st November, 1838, and served in the troop during the second Rebellion ; retired in May, 1839.

DENISON, ROBERT BRITTAIN, appointed Cornet in 1843. Re-gazetted Cornet 11th February, 1846. Gazetted Lieutenant 5th May, 1848. Gazetted Captain 6th December, 1850. When the Act of 1855, relating to the Active Militia, was passed, he took in the troop under the provisions of it, and was, on the 27th December, 1855, gazetted Captain. On the 13th November, 1856, appointed to command the Foot Artillery Company. 2nd April, 1857, gazetted Brevet-Major in Foot Artillery. This corps afterwards became No. 4 Company " Queen's Own." Appointed to the command of the Toronto Field Battery 4th December, 1857. Gazetted Captain of the Trinity College Company, now No. 8 Company, " Queen's Own," 3rd June, 1861. Appointed Brigade Major of 10th Military District, 28th November, 1862 ; Lieut.-Colonel, 2nd February, 1866. During the Fenian raid he was, on the 2nd June, 1866, sent to Clifton in command of a Battalion of 13 companies to hold the Suspension Bridge, and to guard that portion of the Niagara frontier.

MCCUTCHEON, PETER MCGILL, appointed Cornet 5th May, 1848. Gazetted Lieutenant 27th December, 1855. On the 11th December, 1856, he was permitted to retire with the rank of Captain.

DENISON, GEORGE TAYLOR (Heydon Villa), appointed Cornet 15th September, 1854. Gazetted Lieutenant 20th March, 1856. Given command of troop temporarily as Lieutenant, 15th January, 1857. Gazetted Captain 22nd April, 1857. Brevet Major, 22nd April, 1862. Served through the Fenian raid of 1866 on Fort Erie, and in command of the Cavalry on the Niagara frontier. Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel, 13th September, 1866. Having resigned, his name was placed on the retired list to date from 31st July, 1868.

DE LA HOOKE, DR. J. ACLAND.—Gazetted Surgeon of Huron Militia, 25th May, 1842. Transferred to 2nd York Battalion, 13th May, 1853. Surgeon to troop, 22nd September, 1854. Gazetted Surgeon to squadron, 20th March, 1856. Served during the Fenian raid of 1866 on the Niagara frontier. Transferred to 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, 10th May, 1872.

BOULTON, G. D'ARCY.—Appointed Cornet 20th March, 1856 ; resigned 15th May, 1856.

RIDOUT, WILLIAM.—Appointed Cornet 15th May, 1856. Gazetted Lieutenant, 22nd April, 1857. Placed on unattached list, 6th December, 1861.

CAMPBELL, PATRICK.—Appointed Cornet, 22nd April, 1857. Retired, 19th June, 1861.

DENISON, CHARLES L.—Appointed Supernumerary Cornet, 8th October, 1858. Gazetted Cornet, 19th June, 1861. Gazetted Lieutenant, 6th December, 1861. Retired, 25th August, 1865.

DENISON, EDWIN P.—Appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant, 28th August, 1860. Gazetted Lieutenant, 25th August, 1865. Gazetted Brevet-Captain, 7th June, 1867. Gazetted Captain, 18th August, 1868. Retired, retaining his rank, 1st March, 1872. Served during the Fenian raid of 1866 on the Niagara frontier.

DENISON, G. SHIRLEY.—Appointed Cornet, 27th December, 1861. Retired, 25th August, 1865. He served in the Montreal Volunteer Force during the Fenian raid of 1866.

DENISON FREDERICK CHARLES.—In January, 1865, joined as Lieutenant the 2nd Administrative Battalion at Niagara. Appointed Cornet, 25th August, 1865. Served during the Fenian raid of 1866 on the Niagara frontier. Gazetted Brevet-Lieutenant, 6th December, 1867; Lieutenant, 18th August, 1868. Served on the Staff in the Red River Expedition of 1870, as Orderly Officer to Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley. Gazetted Captain, 1st March, 1872.

DUNN, ORLANDO.—Appointed Cornet, 18th August, 1868. Gazetted Lieutenant, 1st March, 1872. Served through the Fenian raid of 1866 on the Niagara frontier.

DENISON, CLARENCE A. K.—Appointed Cornet, 10th May, 1872.

TUTHILL, ——.—Appointed Veterinary Surgeon, 27th December, 1855. Left limits.

# STANDING ORDERS

OF THE

# Governor General's Body-Guard.

THE following standing orders will be observed in the Governor-General's Body Guard, so far as relates to a squadron, except where they may be at variance with any orders that may hereafter be issued from the Militia Department. As the Body Guard has generally when in camp been attached to other troops as part of a regiment, it has been thought desirable to prepare the standing orders as if for a regiment, in order that the members of the corps may understand and be able to perform their duties properly when acting with others:—

## THE DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The officers should make themselves conversant with the Militia Act, with the Standing Orders, and such books as may be required by the Militia Regulations.

They are to consider punctuality as one of the first

principles of military duty, and are accountable for the maintenance and observance of good order. The example of ready and cheerful obedience to all orders on the part of the officers has a beneficial effect on the men.

Whenever an officer has occasion to address another, his senior on duty, he will always salute on approaching him.

No officer is to dismiss a troop or detachment in the presence of a senior without asking his permission to do so.

A young officer will not be sent on duty until he has first attended the orderly officer, and become acquainted with his duties.

Any officer unable to attend parade from sickness must report himself to the senior medical officer and to the adjutant, and is expected to keep to his quarters during his illness.

Officers are to be particular that their non-commissioned officers and men appear clean and tidy.

All applications for leave of absence must be made to the commanding officer,no matter for how short a period, according to Form No. I.

Every case of drunkenness or misconduct should be inquired into in presence of offender, and satisfactorily decided.

FORM I.

Camp.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to lay before the commanding officer my ap-

plication for leave of absence from (Thursday) to (Saturday), to visit ——— on private affairs.

My address will be ————.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

---

Officers are never to allow an answer to a reprimand on duty or parade.

No officer will appear in half uniform and half plain clothes.

Officers should always treat non-commissioned officers with civility and attention, and avoid reprimanding them before the men.

### Major.

The major will assist the commanding officer in carrying on the duties of the regiment. He will visit the stables frequently, in camp or barracks, and will pay particular attention to the interior economy of the regiment.

### Paymaster.

All moneys for the use of each troop must be paid to the officer commanding it, from whom he will take a receipt.

The paymaster will be guided by his instructions from headquarters; any claims for allowances or other work will be made out by him.

He will muster the regiment once a month, or before leaving camp where annual drill put in.

### Quartermaster.

His duties are onerous if properly carried out. He is responsible for and is expected to look after the accommo dation of the troops in camp or barracks, and to the issue of forage, rations and fuel, ammunition, camp equip-ments, &c.

He will attend at the issue of the bread and meat, and see that both are of good quality and proper weight. He will inspect the forage, and see that it is good, and issued in proper weight.

He is responsible for the cleanliness of the camp and barracks.

He will arrange (when it is required) with the com-manding officer for the conveyance of the baggage on the march. All clothing must be marked by him before being issued.

### Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon.

The surgeon will send in a daily state of the sick to the orderly room. He will frequently visit the camp or barracks, and report any want of cleanliness, and will bring to the commanding officer's attention anything likely to affect the health of the regiment, and make any suggestions that will tend to their health. One of the surgeons must attend ball practice. He will keep a book in the surgery for the orderly officers to insert their names when visiting the hospital.

### Veterinary Surgeon.

He will attend to the Instructions laid down in the

Queen's Regulations ; to the general health of the horses ; the shoeing, &c.

He will inspect the stables daily, and send in a daily report to the orderly room of the sick horses. He will report to the commanding officer anything that he may deem detrimental to the health of the horses. He will report at once to the commanding officer any cases of infectious disease.

### The Adjutant.

All orders issued by the adjutant are to be obeyed as from the commanding officer ; he receives and gives out all regimental orders.

The drills and instructions of new officers are given under his charge ; he is to parade all guards, orderlies or escorts.

He keeps the roster of all officers' duties, leave of absence, &c., and has charge of the regimental books.

He will see that all guards and sentries understand their duties.

He must require the strictest attention at his drills, not allow talking in the ranks, and generally to correct anything wanting in the appearance or bearing of the men when off parade.

### Captains and Officers commanding Troops.

They are responsible to the commanding officer that their troops are always fit for active service. Every officer commanding a troop should be able at any moment to answer any questions about his men or horses. He will

make himself acquainted with the characters of his men, and pay attention to their cleanliness and comfort.

They must see that the veterinary's directions are carried out as to ventilation of stables, &c., and also visit the sick men in hospital.

They will pay attention to the shoeing of their horses and to the stable economy.

The greatest attention must be paid to the ammunition, and when the corps parades on foot it must be inspected.

When an officer is appointed to the charge or command of a troop, he must at once inquire minutely into its condition, as he becomes responsible for everything.

When the troops are in barracks for any length of time, the necessaries will be inspected once a month; commanding officers of troops will see that their men's hair is cut and worn properly.

Officers commanding troops are held responsible that the crimes of their defaulters are entered daily from the guard reports, from which they can make a copy in the orderly room.

Orders referring to the men must be read to them on parade.

Officers should visit their men's rooms frequently, and see that they are clean and well regulated.

### Captain of the Day.

He will attend the daily issue of forage; if of bad quality, he will stop the issue and report the same to the senior officer in barracks.

He can exchange his duty, but must notify the adjutant of the same.

He will not leave the barracks during his tour of duty except on watering order parade or on duty.

### Orderly Officer.

His duty commences at reveille, and ends at reveille the following morning.

It is through him that reports of extraordinary occurrences are made to the commanding officer. He parades the guard and marches it off—inspects it and the sentries at watch setting, and once during the night. He will hear the sentries give over their orders, when he must be accompanied by a non-commissioned officer. He will turn out the guard in the morning and inspect it. He will not leave the barracks except when the troops go out on duty, or for watering parade. He will go through the stables during the night, after eleven, and see that the horses are properly fastened. He will go round the men's breakfasts and dinners to see if there are any complaints as to the cooking or quality of the rations, and will inspect the cook-houses to see if they are clean. He will attend the delivery of the forage and rations, and see that the proper quantity be issued and that it is of good quality. He will attend the different stable hours, and accompany the commanding officer when he goes round the stables or quarters. In the absence of the adjutant he will take his duty, as inspecting guards, &c. The same in the quartermaster's absence. He will visit the

prisoners (if any). He will report any irregularity at once to senior officer in barracks.

He will attend the watering parades and accompany troops to exercise. He will send in his report to the orderly room before office hour. The following form is given as guide, to be varied as required :—

*Governor General's Body Guard.*

| ORDERLY OFFICER'S REPORT. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|
| 1. I attended the morning stable duties, was present at roll call and during the whole of stable hour, and received the reports from the troop sergeant-majors. | |
| 2. I inspected the men's breakfast, and saw the beds were all made up and rooms aired. | |
| 3. I inspected the bread and meat, and saw the proper weight delivered to each mess. | |
| 4. I inspected the horses, and attended their exercise in watering order. | |
| 5. I superintended the issue of forage, and saw the proper weight delivered; that it was of good quality, and issued according to the returns received from the troop sergeant-majors. | |
| 6. I attended the mid-day stable duties, and was present during the whole of the stable hour. | |
| 7. I inspected the men's dinners. | |

## Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

The character and discipline of a regiment depends to a great extent on the quality of the non-commissioned officers. They therefore must be strictly attentive to duty and of good conduct, and should set an example of smartness and cleanliness to the privates. On promotion from the ranks all familiarity with the men should cease. All passes should be in the orderly room by office hour in the morning. Non-commissioned officers and men if taken ill must immediately report themselves, and will attend morning parade and be marched to hospital by regimental orderly-sergeant, and will not attempt to doctor themselves.

Orderlies on dispatch duty must not exceed six miles an hour unless otherwise ordered. Any man found cutting or in any way altering his belt or clothing without the commanding officer's permission will be punished by fine or otherwise. Swearing and improper language is forbidden, and any man offending will be punished. Every trooper should take his own horse to be shod.

Any man found under the influence of liquor should be confined at once, and taken there by his own comrades.

Any non-commissioned officer or man having a complaint to make should make it through the officer commanding his troop.

The men are always to appear out of quarters in uniform, and clean and properly dressed.

If any soldier is ill used by another, he is not to take

the law into his own hands, but must complain of the same to his commanding officer.

The non-commissioned officers and men must not wear articles not their own, nor use another man's arms or appointments. The men must acquaint themselves with the orders. Ignorance of the orders will be no excuse.

### Regimental Sergeant-Major.

He is the adjutant's assistant, and under him has a general supervision over every department. He is expected to set an example of smartness, zeal, and soldier-like conduct to the non-commissioned officers and men. He is to keep a roster of the non-commissioned officers' duties and of the privates, so far as relates to the number supplied by each troop.

He must be present at the parading of guards, escorts, &c., and inspect them when they come off duty. He must inspect guard-room and prisoners' room daily.

He is on no account to overlook any irregularity or slovenly conduct he may observe on or off duty. He issues the regimental orders, received from the adjutant daily, to troop orderly sergeants, and sees that they copy them in their order books. He must be perfectly familiar with the standing orders of the regiment, and enforce them.

### Quartermaster-Sergeant.

He is specially under the orders of the quartermaster, and will adhere to orders received from him. He will

attend to the cleanliness of the barracks or camp, frequently visiting the rooms and stables.

He will be present at the issue of the rations, fuel, &c., at inspections of quarters, and receiving or delivering ammunition or other stores. He will superintend the fatigues.

He will attend church and muster parades.

### Troop Sergeant-Major.

Will be selected from the most deserving sergeants of the regiment ; must be of good character and abilities, seniority alone being no claim. The good conduct and well-being of his troop should be his special care.

All troop returns required are to be made out or examined by him, as states, crimes, &c.

He will see that the regimental orders are read and explained to the men at the evening stable parade, when every man must be present; at this parade all duties for the following day will be warned.

He will attend the issue of forage, and see that his troop has its proper quantity, and that it is correctly divided among the horses.

He will also be present at the issue of the bread and meat.

The efficiency of a cavalry regiment or troop depends upon the condition of the horses ; therefore, grooming and stable duties become one of the most important duties a dragoon has to attend to. Troop sergeant-majors must therefore pay the greatest attention to all

the stable duties, and see that they are properly performed by the men. The rooms and stables are under his superintendence, and he is responsible that they are kept clean and well ventilated.

### Orderly Troop Sergeant-Major.

Comes on duty at reveille. He will not absent himself from barracks except on duty. He will accompany the orderly officer when he visits the men's rooms, at meals and watch-setting, and going his round. He will visit the cook-houses and see that they are clean. He will go round all the troop stables and the veterinary stables between 2 and 6 p.m. and at about 10 p.m., and see that the horses are properly tied. He will see that the dung is removed from around the stables.

He will attend the veterinary surgeon at midday stables, and get any orders from him about ventilation, &c., and give them to the other troop sergeant-majors. He will attend at watch-setting and gather the reports, and hand them to the orderly officer. He will see the lights out and close the sergeants' mess.

### Trumpet-Major.

Is responsible that the trumpeters understand their duties, and that the various duties are properly and punctually sounded ; all trumpeters fit for duty to sound noon stables, dinners and watch-setting.

He will keep a roster of trumpeters' duty.

## Sergeants.

A sergeant should be smart and active and very exact in the performance of his duties. He should always be first on parade. He will pay the greatest attention to the grooming of the horses. He is responsible for the order and cleanliness of his room. He must allow no slovenly grooming. At evening stables he will see that stablemen are appointed for the following day.

It is his duty to see that all the horses receive their proper rations, and that none is destroyed.

He must be about the stables as much as possible during mounted parades, and be very particular at his inspections, both mounted and dismounted, to see any whose turn-out may be wrong, set right at once. He will instruct the recruits in grooming, or anything in military matters in which they may be deficient. Non-commissioned officers will not confine a man, except in extreme cases, without first bringing him to troop sergeant-major.

## Regimental Orderly Sergeant.

Mounts with the guard daily. He will perform all troop duties that do not interfere with his work of regimental orderly sergeant. He will collect the sick reports, and march the sick to hospital. He accompanies the orderly officer when he visits the meals. He will frequently visit the troop stables to see that they are clean. He will visit the canteen, and confine any defaulters there. He will see the fires and lights out, and the men in bed.

### Troop Orderly Sergeants.

They are appointed weekly, and will call roll at all parades, when every man not on duty or leave must be present. He will see that lights and fires are put out at watch-setting, and that the men are in bed. He makes out the morning and afternoon parade states. Copies the orders into the troop book. He is responsible for the warning for all duties in his troop, and must keep a correct muster roll. He will read the orders to the men, and show them to the officers. He gets the captain's signature to all passes before 10 a. m.; he will attend issue of forage. He is responsible for cleanliness of rooms, and must see that the beds are properly made up.

### Orderly Room Clerk.

He is under the orders of the adjutant, and will attend to such instructions as he receives from him or the commanding officer. He will not disclose any thing coming to his knowledge through his position of clerk.

### Paymaster's Clerk.

He is under the paymaster's orders in matters relating to his office.

### Farrier-Major.

He is under the immediate orders of the veterinary surgeon in matters in connection with the shoeing of the horses. He will see that any man taking a horse to be shod does not leave him, nor fasten him by collar chain.

He has charge of farriers, and sees that they attend to their work; also that the sick horses are groomed. He will not shoe horses belonging to other corps without permission of commanding officer.

### Hospital Sergeant.

In all matters with reference to the hospital, he is under sole control of the surgeon; in points of discipline he will attend to orders of commanding officer.

He is responsible for order and cleanliness in hospital, and is exempt from all ordinary regimental parades and duties.

### Provost Sergeant.

Will parade and drill defaulters, and will allow no loose or disorderly persons in barracks, and will carry out rules for barrack cells.

He will march prisoners to Divine service.

### Corporals.

A corporal must not be too familiar with the privates. He should be an example in grooming, cleaning kit, and punctuality on parade.

Must obey all orders promptly, whether from commissioned or non-commissioned officers over them, and will assist the sergeants, taking their places during their absence.

When in charge of a room he is responsible that no disorderly conduct takes place in it. He will not himself

confine a man, except in an extreme case. He will not allow men to quit the barrack-room without good cause.

### Non-commissioned Officer of Canteen.

He will remain at canteen until it is cleared at watch-setting or any other time, as ordered, and report any irregularity to regimental sergeant-major. He is not to permit gambling or disturbance. He will apply to regimental sergeant-major for assistance on any emergency.

### Troop Orderly Corporal.

He is appointed weekly, and will assist troop orderly sergeant in carrying out the orders laid down for them. He regulates the manner in which the messes are to be cooked, and will be present at cook-house at distribution of the meals to the room orderlies. He warns and parades fatigues. He keeps a roll of men confined to barracks.

### Farriers.

Will attend morning and evening stables. They will inspect every horse in their respective troops, and report casualties to sergeant-major. They will attend the forge when ordered by veterinary surgeon. Every horse must be shod once a month; an orderly farrier will be detailed weekly to assist in sick stables. A troop farrier is responsible that each horse has spare shoes and nails complete. Every horse's foot will be examined twice a week, and loose shoes, &c., will be placed right. They

will report thrushes or any change in the healthy condition of the feet to the veterinary surgeon. They will make their own nails whenever practicable. They will not shoe horses not belonging to the corps without permission.

### The Armourer.

Will inspect the arms monthly, and report their state, and is responsible for their efficient repair. All tools are under his charge. He will be paid for work according to scale laid down.

### Saddler-Sergeant.

Is responsible for efficient state of the saddlery. He will work under the orders of the quartermaster. He will point out any damage done through negligence.

### Master Tailor.

Will be under the immediate orders of the quartermaster in matters connected with his business. He is responsible for the proper fitting of the uniform clothing of the corps. He will make none except of regimental pattern.

### Barrack Room Arrangements.

The non-commissioned officers of troops are responsible that every man turns out of bed at reveille sounding, and that the beds are properly made up. The beds to be two feet from wall, to allow for ventilation. The necessaries to be hung neatly at their head.

No soldier is to be dirty in dress, or appear in clothing not of regulation pattern.

## Stables.

Between the 1st November and 1st March stables will sound at 6.30 a.m.; during rest of the year at 5.30 a.m., unless otherwise ordered.

No man shall ever trim his horse's legs with scissors —when required so to be trimmed a non-commissioned officer must do it; nor are the tails to be cut without commanding officer's order.

The appointments and horses of sick men, men in prison or on leave, shall be taken charge of by the men turn about, who are to miss guard during this time. When permanently with two horses, they only do night guards.

All officers must attend their troop stables at midday, and stay there till dismiss sounds.

The stable men are posted by orderly sergeant of troop after dismiss from morning stables, and must not on any account leave the stables without permission. They must watch the horses to see that none are injured, so far as they can prevent it—fasten up any loose, and keep the stables clean and ventilated; great care must be paid to ventilation. They are to remain inside the stables, and are responsible for stable utensils. Smoking is strictly prohibited. The stable guard remains in charge until relieved by night guard. As a rule, they will only attend mounted parades.

In dry weather the litter will be made up in heaps

outside the stables, and in wet weather in a spare stall or in centre of stable. Horses will draw bran once a week —Saturday preferable. Horses to have as much water as they can drink, except when warm. After the horse is put in stall, the man who attends to it will unbridle and fasten, then loosen crupper surcingle and breastplate. He will then wipé off his bits—then, after changing his things, return and groom his horse. All the men will attend stables in fatigue dress.

## Duties in Barracks.

The duties in barracks, unless otherwise varied, will be as follows:—

Reveille will sound at 6 a.m. in winter, 5 a.m. in summer.

Warning for morning stables at 6.15 a. m. Stables, 6.30 a.m.

Horses fed, 7.20 a.m.

Dismiss, 7.30 a.m.

Breakfast, 7.45 a.m.

Watering order at 8.45, until 10.15 a.m., 1½ hours.

Stables (noon stables), from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Officers' stables at 12.15.

Feed horses, 12.50.

Dinner, 1 p.m.

On field days, stables sound at 1.45, officers' call at 2 p.m., and stables off at 2 p.m.

Guard mounting, 2.30 p.m.; on field days generally at 6 p.m.

Tea for men, 5 p.m.
Evening stables (warning), 5.20 p.m.
Feed and bed down, 5.45 p.m.
Defaulters' parade at 6.30 p.m., for one hour.
First post at 9 p.m.
Watch-setting or last post, 9.30 p.m.
Lights out at 10 p.m.

## Instructions for Grooming.

All officers and non-commissioned officers should understand the system of grooming, so as to instruct the men when necessary. The first thing to be done is to wash and pick out horses' feet.

When the horse has not been out, use brush over neck, chest, shoulders and fore leg in succession, then over rest of body, beginning with near side. Then use a damp hay wisp in same order. Then brush head, fore-top and mane, and afterwards wisp over and wipe down. When a horse brought in very wet and muddy, his legs should be rubbed down with a wisp of straw. The horse is not clean until he is warm, and coat soft and shining ; every grooming makes it easier. Men employed by sergeants as grooms must be paid by them.

## Forage.

The captain of the day, the orderly officer and regimental quartermaster, shall attend issue and see proper quantity issued to each troop. Troop sergeant-majors to put in a report showing number of horses and quantity

of forage required. Captains of troops must have an officer daily to see issue of forage to each horse. Men should have their forage weighed, if they think they have too little; two horses' oats must not be put in one bag. It is well to have hay sprinkled with water before being measured out; horses should be allowed lots of water to drink.

## GUARDS.

All guards must invariably be alert; the men are not to take off dress or accoutrements. It will be turned out by officers or non-commissioned officers at daybreak and watch-setting. No gaming, drinking or singing allowed in guard-room, and no man must ever leave guard without permission. The non-commissioned officer commanding guard will report anything extraordinary to adjutant or orderly officer. Should any man of the guard or any prisoner be taken ill, non-commissioned officer of guard will at once notify the surgeon. Guards will confine men promoting quarrels, and give alarm in case of fire. When a man is confined, his crime must be delivered to officer or non-commissioned officer of guard in writing. There can be no excuse for escape of a prisoner. A non-commissioned officer must always relieve sentries—not allow them to relieve themselves. Nobody allowed into guard-room except on duty. Officers or non-commissioned officers commanding guards must inspect all relief of sentries, both coming on and off, and frequently visit sentries at uncertain hours during the night, as also in day, and keep the men as vigilant as possible. Guards must pay all

proper compliments, and turn out when any armed force approaches, and present arms if party commanded by an officer, or for a general officer in uniform. Guards will turn out at advanced arms for inspection, whenever ordered by orderly officer or adjutant. A sentry should consider his duties as a sacred trust. As the safety of a whole army may depend upon the vigilance of a sentry, he must not screen a comrade, but attend faithfully to his duties ; he must never allow his arms to be touched by anybody; he must not sit down or lounge upon his post. The sentries will call "Guard turn out," in a loud clear voice, when officer entitled to salute comes within fifty or sixty yards of them, or when the officer of the day comes round. After watch-setting, on any one approaching he will challenge, "Who comes there?" and port his arms. If the answer is satisfactory, he will say, "Advance, friend, all's well;" should the answer be "Rounds," he will demand "What Rounds?" If he is posted at the guard-house, and the reply is "Grand Rounds" or "Visiting Rounds," he will call "Stand, Grand (or Visiting) Rounds, Guard turn out." If posted anywhere else, he will say, "Pass, Grand (or Visiting) Rounds, all's well." If there is a countersign, he will command them to "Advance one and give the countersign."

A sentry must not quit his arms, and will pay proper compliments to all officers. At night he will front and challenge as above. He must abstain from conversing with bystanders. He will not divulge his orders to any one, except the officer of the day, the commanding officer

and adjutant. No sentry is to leave his post except relieved by non-commissioned officer of guard, and must do his duty faithfully while at his post. Sentries must if possible be placed at different posts every time relieved. No officer in plain clothes, except a member of the Royal Family, is entitled to the compliment of a guard turning out.

A sentry, when an officer passes, fronts the point he is placed especially in charge of; as on a rampart, he faces outwards and pays the compliment due.

## Line of March.

All cavalry corps will commence their marches as early as possible in the morning; they are not to go more than four and one half miles an hour, unless specially ordered to increase the pace; an advanced guard should be thrown out; a halt should be ordered every four or five miles; during halt, officers must see that their men look to the fitting of saddles and valises, the shoes, tightness of girths, &c. No officer to leave his men without special permission of commanding officer, which should not be granted except in cases of real necessity, as they may be required at any moment. As soon as men have been billeted, officers of troops must visit billets, and see that forage is good and the men comfortable. On marching into a town where other troops are stationed, commanding officer must report arrival of detachment to the officer commanding station; on line of march an officer will ride in front, and an officer will always ride at rear of detachment

or squadron and prevent straggling, and see that an even pace is maintained. No man to leave ranks without commanding officer's permission, and must then be accompanied by a non-commissioned officer. The rear-guard will on no account allow stragglers behind it. Every horse's back must be examined, and if badly rubbed it must be led on next day; if hair rubbed off, or skin appears raised, the part should be bathed with salt and water. Troop farriers must accompany their officers round stables. The saddles are not to be removed until two hours after arrival at quarters, unless otherwise ordered by commanding officer. Before marching off, every man must be in his place and billets must be paid off. The horses must be examined by their riders both before and after their day's work, to see if shoes good, &c.

## Billets.

Early on day of march, an officer or an intelligent non-commissioned officer with one man will be sent on to make arrangements about billets. He must have a statement of the officers, men and horses to be billeted on arrival; find out at once the mayor or a magistrate, and procure billets; get billets as close together as possible; see sample of oats; visit billets and inform landlord as nearly as possible the hour of dinner or arrival; select and mark rooms and stables of officers according to seniority; when all arrangements are completed, ride out half a mile or so and meet troops, and give any information to commanding officer possible. Each soldier and

horse are to be billeted together where possible ; in no case should a man be one hundred yards from his horse.

Where insufficient accommodation in village, billets will be taken forward *en route* rather than back. Before filing off, the names of the billets and locality to be read out to the men by the commanding officer. The men are expected to be courteous to the parties they are billeted upon, and must treat them with civility. An alarm post must always be named, and every man must know it.

### Embarkation of Horses.

They should be put on board cool and their bowels open ; bran should be given horses on the day or a day before. Horses should be firmly wedged in ; no room allowed to lie down ; they should be fastened pretty close. Every man should lead his own horse on board, as horse will follow him better. If a horse refuse to go on board, let his rider lead him, while a man on each side with a rope passed across his hams drag him slowly forward.

### General Regulations.

Officers select their quarters and stables according to seniority. No meeting of officers or non-commissioned to be held without permission of commanding officer. Cleanliness is very necessary in camp or barracks, and bathing should be encouraged as much as possible. When on the field, strict silence must be kept. Nothing will cause more confusion than talking in the ranks, and none should be allowed on any pretence whatever. When at-

tending Divine service, men should conduct themselves quietly ; all jingling of spurs or clattering of swords, &c., to be avoided as much as possible.

Soldiers are liable to be tried by court-martial or by civil courts for offences committed against civilians.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Governor-General's Body Guard should endeavour by every means in their power to keep up the credit of their corps. In the past it has always merited and received praise for its appearance and discipline, and it rests with the present members of the corps to continue this reputation.

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